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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/611,133	07/06/2000	Hong Heather Yu	9432-000085	5275

7590 12/04/2003  
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EXAMINER

CZEKAJ, DAVID J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2613

DATE MAILED: 12/04/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

TS

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/611,133

Applicant(s)

YU, HONG HEATHER

Examiner

Dave Czekaj

Art Unit

2613

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/15/03.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 06 July 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

The examiner corrected a typo on the current grounds of rejection to a 102(a). Since the applicant did not attempt to show the meets and limitations of the claims, the rejections still stand. For future reference, noticing a typo is not a fully responsive way to respond in order to advance prosecution.

#### ***Specification***

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

On page 11, line 19, the examiner is unable to locate the "cut transition detector 130".

On page 11, line 21, the examiner understood the "cut transition data collector 154" to be the "cut transition data collector 156".

On page 17, line 18, the examiner understood "98" to be "96".

On page 18, line 11, the examiner understood "98" to be "96".

Appropriate correction is required.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

2. Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Yu et al. (A Hierarchical Multiresolution Video Shot Transition Detection Scheme), (hereinafter referred to as "Yu").

Regarding claims 1-3, Yu discloses a video shot transition detection system comprising of an input video source consisting of AC and DC luminance signals, a frequency decomposer connected to the video source that generates a

low-resolution component consisting of a set of  $x$  by  $y$  coefficients, and a cut detector connected to the frequency decomposer and input video source (Yu: page 203, figure 7).

Regarding claims 4 and 5, Yu discloses a frequency decomposer that employs a Haar wavelet decomposition (Yu: page 203, figure 7).

Regarding claims 6 and 11, Yu discloses a cut threshold generator, difference signal generator, a summer, linear signal generator, and a comparator (Yu: pages 203-204, equations 9-12, and figure 9).

Regarding claim 7, Yu discloses a weighting function (Yu: page 203, section 4.3-line5).

Regarding claims 8-9, Yu discloses a frequency decomposer that generates a high-resolution component and a cut detector that identifies a pair of cuts (Yu: page 204, figure 9).

Regarding claim 10, Yu discloses a fade detecting procedure that identifies a fade using the high-resolution component (Yu: page 203, figure 7).

Regarding claim 12, Yu displays a linearly decreasing signal (Yu: page 204, figure 8).

Regarding claim 13, Yu discloses a dissolve detection procedure that identifies dissolves using the high and low-resolution component.

Regarding claims 14-17, Yu discloses a system which identifies starting and ending points of a dissolve, a difference, summing, and smoothing

apparatus, and employs a double chromatic difference algorithm (Yu: pages 202-204, equations 9-12, and figure 9).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4 and 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Niikura et al. (5911008), (hereinafter referred to as "Niikura") in view of Hewlett et al. (5508750), (hereinafter referred to as "Hewlett").

Regarding claims 1-2, Niikura discloses an apparatus that detects shot boundaries in compressed video data (Niikura: column 1, lines 8-12). This apparatus comprises a "video source that provides a video sequence that includes a plurality of frames" (Niikura: figure 8, item 80, wherein the data is inputted from the video source), "frequency decomposer that generates low frequency components" (Niikura: column 18, lines 4-14, figure 15, wherein the DC component is the low frequency component), and a "cut detector" (Niikura: column 18, lines 43-44, wherein the shot boundary is the cut detector). Although Niikura does show a cut detector that identifies a cut using two adjacent I frames, Niikura fails to show using two adjacent frames as disclosed. Hewlett teaches that low frequencies will be less affected by motion than spatial values thus reducing false scene cut detection (Hewlett: column 4, lines 26-38). Hewlett

further discloses comparing these low frequency values on a frame-to-frame basis to detect a scene cut (Hewlett: column 4, lines 26-38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the apparatus disclosed by Niikura and add the low frequency comparison taught by Hewlett to obtain an apparatus that more efficiently finds scene cuts by reducing the false scene cut detection.

Regarding claim 3, Niikura discloses that the input is a "compressed image data sequence" (Niikura: column 14, lines 45-47) that has an AC and DC luminance signal ("extracting the DC component of the DCT coefficients") (Niikura: column 20, lines 45-47).

Regarding claim 4, Niikura discloses an apparatus having a frequency decomposer comprising of a discrete Cosine transformation (DCT) (Niikura: column 18, lines 6-7).

Regarding claim 6, Niikura discloses a means for calculating a difference signal, and then comparing the difference signal to a threshold value to determine if a shot boundary or "cut detector" exists (Niikura: figure 25).

Regarding claim 7, Niikura discloses that it is "possible to vary these weights and thresholds" (Niikura: column 16, lines 12-15).

Regarding claim 8, Niikura discloses that he uses a discrete Cosine transformation (DCT) (Niikura: column 18, lines 6-7). A high frequency component (AC) is generated, but Niikura chooses to only use the low or "DC" component.

Regarding claim 9, Niikura discloses a shot boundary or "cut" detector that identifies the first and second cut transitions (Niikura: figure 28).

5. Claims 10 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Niikura et al. (5911008), (hereinafter referred to as Niikura) in view of in view of Hewlett et al. (5508750), (hereinafter referred to as "Hewlett") in further view of Oguro (5477276).

Regarding claim 10, Niikura discloses an apparatus that detects shot boundaries in compressed video data (Niikura: column 1, lines 8-12). This apparatus comprises a "video source that provides a video sequence that includes a plurality of frames" (Niikura: figure 8, item 80, wherein the data is inputted from the video source), "frequency decomposer that generates low frequency components" (Niikura: column 18, lines 4-14, figure 15, wherein the DC component is the low frequency component), and a "cut detector" (Niikura: column 18, lines 43-44, wherein the shot boundary is the cut detector). Although Niikura does show a cut detector that identifies a cut using two adjacent I frames, Niikura fails to show using two adjacent frames and using only the high frequency components as disclosed. Hewlett teaches that low frequencies will be less affected by motion than spatial values thus reducing false scene cut detection (Hewlett: column 4, lines 26-38). Hewlett further discloses comparing these low frequency values on a frame-to-frame basis to detect a scene cut (Hewlett: column 4, lines 26-38). Although the DCT used in Niikura's apparatus generates AC and DC coefficients, Niikura elects to only use the DC or "low"

component. Oguro teaches how to achieve or create a fade-in, fade-out, and scene change effect using both AC and DC frequency components. The examiner notes that by knowing how a fade is created, one could easily implement an apparatus to detect a fade transition. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the apparatus disclosed by Niikura, add the low frequency comparison taught by Hewlett, and apply the teachings by Oguro in order to obtain an apparatus that would more efficiently detect scene cuts or shot boundaries.

Regarding claim 13, the examiner notes that a "dissolve" falls into a category between a fade-in, fade-out, and scene change effect.

### ***Conclusion***

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

US-5911008	06-08-99	Niikura et al.
US-5477276	12-19-95	Oguro, Masaki
US-6327390	12-04-01	Sun et al.
US-6449392	09-10-02	Divakaran et al.
US-6061471	05-09-00	Coleman, E. North Jr.
US-6459733	10-01-02	Yokoyama et al.
US-6327390	12-04-01	Sun et al.
US-6493042	12-10-02	Bozdagi et al.




US-5245436      09-14-93      Alattar, Adnan M.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dave Czekaj whose telephone number is (703) 305-3418. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9 hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (703) 305-4856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872 9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

  
CHRIS KELLEY  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600